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**livestock
and meat**

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**1975 MEAT PRODUCTION
DOWN 3 PERCENT, WORLD
TRADE CONTINUES RESTRICTED**

Summary

Meat production in the major importing areas of the world, North America, the European Community, and Japan, is expected to decline by about 3 percent in 1975 from record 1974 output. Most of the decline is expected to occur in the United States where reduced pork and poultry production will not be fully offset by larger beef and veal output. Parallel trends are expected in Canada, the European Community, and Japan.

In 1975 net meat trade in these areas is expected to be about equal to abnormally low 1974 levels. The only difference will be that greater trade in pork is expected to offset reduced net trade in beef and poultry.

Production of beef and veal in the major exporting areas, namely, Oceania and Central and South America is expected to exceed record 1973 levels this year despite restricted traditional import markets. Largely responsible for the increase are bigger herds and return to more normal slaughter offtakes following the withholding of large numbers of cattle on grass in 1974 in anticipation of future price recovery and improved market access. Export volumes are expected to improve by only about 60,000 tons, carcass weight, in 1975, however, since most of the gains in the production are moving into domestic disappearance.

Key markets for beef and veal exports have not improved to any measurable extent this year. Japan has issued beef import quotas totaling approximately 37,000 tons. But this quantity is small when compared with 1973 imports of 127,000 tons.

EC's EXIM scheme which allows importers to bid on licenses to bring in up to 50,000 tons of beef provided an equal quantity is exported without subsidy has not been fully utilized. The program, which began in June and ended on September 30, resulted in imports of only 15,000-30,000 tons. The program was revised on October 1 to allow traders to import 2 tons of bone-in beef, or 1.6

tons of boneless beef, for every ton of bone-in beef exported.

The USSR again this year has been purchasing beef from countries outside the Soviet Bloc. Major suppliers to the USSR market in 1974 were France, Ireland, and Argentina. All of the Irish supplies came from invention stocks. Again in 1975 Western Europe is expected to ship large quantities to the USSR, but the volumes may not be as great as in 1974. In 1974, the EC sold 90,000 metric tons of beef to the USSR, most of which was from intervention. For 1975, the EC has reportedly contracted to sell between 90,000 and 130,000 tons; how much will be actually shipped is not known. Australia earlier this year signed a contract to deliver 40,000 tons of beef to the USSR, but the time period elapsed with only 35,000 tons having been shipped and the Soviets refused to issue an extension.

Canada continues to maintain global quotas on imports of fresh or frozen beef and veal (125 million pounds for year ending August 11, 1975) to protect domestic price stabilization programs on live cattle. Fierce price cutting competition by exporters, however, caused the Canadian Government to issue individual country quotas for the period August 12, 1975 to December 31, 1975. Of the 48.6 million pounds allotted, Australia received 18.1 million pounds; New Zealand, 23.5 million pounds; and the United States, 7 million pounds.

Through mutual agreement, Canadian quotas on U.S. cattle and U.S. quotas on imports of Canadian cattle, hogs, and pork were removed simultaneously on August 7. U.S. quotas continue to restrict imports of Canadian beef and veal, allotting 17 million pounds for the 12-month period beginning August 12, 1975.

Imports of fresh, chilled or frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meats into the United States are subject to a voluntary restraint program agreed to by principal supplying countries. The agreements are designed to limit imports of

these meats to 1,180 million pounds in 1975—105 million pounds greater than unrestrained 1974 imports.

Major Importers

UNITED STATES. U.S. cattle numbers on July 1, 1975, were a record high of 140.1 million head, one percent above those of a year earlier and 7 percent above those of July 1, 1973. The small increase from 1974 figures is a result of record slaughter, heavy cow cullings, and continued high heifer slaughter.

Commercial cattle slaughter through August was up 11 percent from 1974 levels. For 1975, total cattle slaughter is expected to be almost 41 million head, up 10 percent from that of 1974. Of this, cow slaughter might total 10 million head, a third larger than last year's. Calf slaughter may be about 4.5 million head, up almost 50 percent.

Although slaughter rose up substantially through August, beef production was only 2 percent higher. This was because lighter weight nonfed marketings made up a much larger proportion of the total slaughter than they had a year ago. During the first 8 months of 1974, fed cattle marketings made up over 70 percent of total cattle slaughter. In 1975, fed cattle marketings are expected to be only about 55 percent of the total. As a result, average slaughter weights are expected to be off about 50 pounds per head compared with 1974. By the fourth quarter however, a full year of declining average slaughter weights will bottom out, as the increased placements of cattle on feed during the early summer come to market. Production then, should begin to increase more than slaughter as average weights increase.

Cattle prices have held firm since midsummer in the \$47-\$49 range for choice steers, Omaha basis. Choice feeder steers are holding in the \$33-\$35 range. Prices are expected to decline seasonally this fall, probably about \$3-\$5 per hundredweight, as heavy slaughter rates continue. Substantially reduced pork and poultry availabilities are expected to moderate any price declines arising from larger beef and veal supplies. Pork output is expected to be down 22 percent, turkeys minus 3 percent, and broilers up 2 percent in the second half of 1975. As a result, the total U.S. meat supply is expected to decline by about 4.3 percent during the last half of this year compared with that of a year ago.

Fed cattle marketings are expected to remain below 60 percent of total cattle marketings for the rest of 1975. Early summer increases in feedlot placements were not sustained in July after the sharp summer upturn in feed-grain and oilseed meal prices. However, placements were still slightly above 1974's for August. Present feed grain price levels are not expected to encourage any major shift in the number of cattle on feed.

Hog producers with market-ready hogs are making a nice profit as they have for several months. Average barrow and gilt prices for seven markets moved from \$46.44 in May to \$58.10 in August. In the week ending September

27 they were \$63.17, passing the record high of \$61.88 set in August 1973. There is little to indicate any decline in this price level for the rest of the year as the September 1 inventory of hogs and pigs was 17 percent smaller than last year's.

Pork production through August was about 16 percent less than that of a year ago, and hog slaughter was about 14 percent less.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. In 1975, EC meat production is expected to reach 18.1 million tons, slightly below 1974 levels. Beef production is currently projected at 6.7 million tons, up 1.5 percent; pork, 7.8 million tons, down 1.5 percent; and sheep meat and poultry unchanged at about 500,000 tons and 3.1 million tons respectively.

By yearend, total EC cattle numbers are expected to be down between 2 and 3 percent because of sharp increases in slaughter and tight controls on imports of live cattle. Net imports of live cattle this year are expected to be less than 100,000 head, compared to nearly 500,000 head in 1974. In the United Kingdom herd reduction may be larger than the EC average—where cattle slaughter was up 26 percent in the first 8 months of 1975—U.K. dairy farmers seem to be discouraged by EC dairy surpluses and high feed costs.

In June the EC introduced the EXIM system, which allowed the licensed import of up to 50,000 tons of beef through September. Under this system a license for imports was granted when an equal amount of beef was exported with no subsidy. Trade reports indicate that between 15,000-30,000 tons were licensed for importation under this program. The EXIM system was revised on October 1, so that traders could import 2 tons of bone-in beef or 1.6 tons of boneless beef for every ton of bone-in beef exported. Prior to Oct. 1, only 1 ton of bone-in beef or 0.6 tons of boneless beef could be imported for each ton exported.

During 1974, EC net beef imports were estimated at about 150,000 tons. For 1975 the EC may become a net exporter of beef because of large sales to the USSR (estimated between 90,000 and 130,000 metric tons) and other nontraditional markets, and reduced imports.

At midyear, beef intervention stocks were near 300,000 tons on a carcass weight equivalent basis. They will probably remain at this level until the end of the year.

EC pork production this year is expected to be down 1.5 percent to 7.8 million tons. The reduction from 1974 levels is due, for the most part, to a 16 percent decline in U.K. production. In 1974 heavy slaughter of U.K. breeding stock reduced the supply of feeder pigs and lead to the decline in production this year.

The Dutch are expected to produce about 825,000 m.t. of pork in 1975, slightly more than 1974 levels. This is down from earlier expectations however, because of disease problems with piglets last spring.

In Denmark pork production is expected to equal 1974 levels. Production was 4 percent below 1974 levels

through the end of June. In the last half, production is expected to be up 4 percent because better pork prices are expected to encourage feeding to heavier weights. Actual slaughter numbers are expected to be about 2 percent below the first half levels, but the higher average carcass weights will increase production.

Pork production in France was up about 5 percent over 1974 levels through August and is projected to be 8 percent above 1974 levels for the year.

Total EC poultry meat production in 1975 is estimated to be down slightly from that of 1974, and less than 2 percent below that of 1973. During 1974 and the first part of 1975, EC poultry producers suffered a period of cost/price squeeze. Some degree of optimism has prevailed for the past several months. Recent reports indicate that egg settings are increasing.

At the end of September the average EC live cattle price was 94.30 u.a. per 100 kilograms or about \$56 per 100 pounds. This price is 5 percent below the intervention level and 14 percent below the orientation price. EC cattle prices are at a record level this year, but intervention stocks are high because of high export prices. Heavy yearend slaughter is expected to continue to keep prices below the intervention level, causing even greater stocks to accumulate.

Average EC carcass pork prices in the second week of September were 112.24 u.a. per 100 kilograms or 5.9 percent above the new orientation price of 106 u.a. per 100 kilograms.

USSR. In 1974, the USSR became the third largest market for imported beef after the United States and the European Community. The USSR is usually a net beef exporter, but low world beef prices in 1974 and plans to build up cattle numbers encouraged beef imports from the West. About 110,000 tons of beef was imported from the EC and Argentina.

Sales of over 200,000 tons of Western beef to the USSR have been reported for 1975. The poor 1975 Russian grain crop could be a factor in further beef sales in 1976.

JAPAN. In 1975 Japanese beef and veal consumption is forecast at almost 400,000 metric tons, slightly above 1974 consumption. Domestic production is likely to increase slightly over the 1974 level, as the slaughter of dairy cows and steers—which comprise about 70 percent of the beef produced in Japan—is not decreasing as rapidly as envisioned. Production and/or import levels could be greatly affected by the decision on whether sizable import quotas will be issued to satisfy a yearend buying surge or whether the declining domestic herds will bear that burden. The sizable (for Japan) beef stocks have been eliminated, and this will be a factor in future import quotas if the decision is made to build stocks for price stabilization purposes. While imports could reach the earlier estimates 128,000 metric tons (carcass weight equivalent), more

conservative purchasing plans will likely keep them at one-half to two-thirds of that level.

Since the first announcement of beef quotas, totaling 11,500 metric tons at the end of June, additional quotas have been issued for 32,630 tons and others are being considered. Little of the first 11,500 metric ton quota entered in July, and at mid-August the wholesale price for beef was above the ceiling levels and climbing. There is some discussion in the trade of importing cattle for slaughter. (If done, this would involve payment of approximately \$260.00 in import duties per head.)

The new price stabilization program provides that imported beef will be temporarily held in the custody of the quasi-Governmental Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation (LIPC) as price stabilization stocks. The LIPC can buy beef from the market or release stocks to attempt to maintain domestic wholesale prices on beef and dairy steers within present ceiling and floor prices. For dairy steers the floor price for the 1975-76 fiscal year is \$1.44 per pound and the ceiling, \$1.92. For beef-breed Wagyu steers the floor price is \$1.78 and the ceiling \$2.36.

While hog slaughter ran at a record level in 1974, high feed prices caused farmers to reduce their herds with the consequence that hog numbers at the beginning of 1975 were down 4 percent and breeding sow numbers were down 10 percent from those of 1974. In 1975, pork production is expected to fall almost 10 percent to 880,000 metric tons. Although the government has adjusted the midpoint price—effectively waiving the duty of pork since June 19, and until at least November 30—the wholesale price of pork is currently almost 30 percent above the Government-set ceiling price. An estimated 150,000 metric tons of pork, product weight, could be imported in 1975 compared with 42,000 metric tons in 1974.

In 1974, the production of broiler meat, at 603,945 metric tons, increased 8 percent. This led total poultry meat production, at 744,084 tons, to increase 6.5 percent over that produced in 1973. In 1975 broiler production is forecast to approximate 1974 production, which should bring total poultry meat production down slightly. Greater imports and a slight reduction in stocks are expected to hold consumption at the 1974 level.

CANADA. Beef and veal production in Canada is forecast at 1.045 million metric tons in 1975—up 11 percent from record 1974 levels. Through July, Federally inspected cattle slaughter was 12.5 percent above comparable 1974 levels but weights were down about 15 pounds per carcass. Therefore the gain in beef production over 1974 was only about 10 percent. Calf slaughter through July was running about 86 percent above year-ago levels, but lighter weights were causing veal production to average only 75 percent higher. The lower slaughter weights for both cattle and calves are a result of a reduction in imports of heavy cattle from the United States, fewer grain finished animals, and increases in female slaughter. Of the total January-July slaughter mix, heifer slaughter was up 48 percent from the same 7 months of 1974; cows, 34 percent; and slaughter of female calves doubled.

In the last half of 1975 the total number of animals potentially available for slaughter is expected to remain substantially up from the same period 1 year ago. More yearling cattle competing with cows and calves for grass is expected to be reflected in continued increases in female and calf slaughter in the fall. Fed cattle prices are expected to weaken from their summer peaks as the approach of winter sharply increases nonfed slaughter.

Federally inspected hog slaughter in the first 7 months of 1975 totaled 4.7 million head—down 13 percent from the same period of 1974. Average carcass weights were down only slightly from 1974 levels. For the year, total slaughter can be expected to average about 12 percent below 1974 levels owing to an increase in fourth-quarter marketings as indicated by the April 1 report of second-quarter farrowing intentions. However, if gilts are withheld for breeding in larger numbers, hog slaughter for the second half of 1975 will show a greater reduction than projected.

On August 7, the Canadian Government removed quotas on imports of live cattle. This action was taken in conjunction with the United States, which removed quotas on imports of Canadian cattle, hogs, and pork. Both countries continue to maintain restrictions on entries of beef and veal. The Canadian restrictions limit imports of fresh or frozen beef and veal for the period August 12–December 31, 1975 to 48.6 million pounds. Of this total the U.S. share is 7 million pounds; Australia, 18.1 million pounds; and New Zealand, 23.5 million pounds.

As of late August, prices for fed cattle, cows, feeder cattle, and hogs were about on par between the U.S. and Canada. Choice steers at Omaha were \$47.78 per hundred pounds compared to \$45.89 per hundredweight (cwt) for A3 steers at Toronto. Utility cows were \$21.95 per cwt at Omaha while D3 cows at Toronto were \$20.95. Choice feeders, 600–700 pounds, at Kansas City were \$34.34 per cwt compared with \$32.61 for Canadian feeders. Hog prices have climbed steadily since mid-April. Barrows and gilts were \$58.94 at seven markets compared to \$60.90 (liveweight equivalent) for Index 100 hogs at Toronto.

Pasture and weather conditions will be significant factors for the rest of the year in live cattle trade between the United States and Canada. Both countries have record inventories and due to the high cost of feed a large portion of these animals are being carried on grass. Live hog and pork prices are expected to continue to be attractive in both countries well into 1976 because of reduced swine inventories.

Major Exporters

AUSTRALIA. Drought-induced slaughter in the second quarter of 1975 has caused an upward revision in Australian beef and veal production estimates for this calendar year. Production is now expected to reach 1.725 million metric tons—35 percent above unusually low 1974 levels. Seasonal conditions in Australia have improved considerably since July. Pastures are making good recovery as a result of long

awaited rains, and hay and fodder reserves appear adequate for supplementary feeding. Some culling is expected in overstocked areas and in areas where the rains arrived too late to do much good.

Exporters have been able to sell most of the beef available, but at very low prices. These low price levels were primarily responsible for the past fiscal year's (July–June) 42 percent rise in domestic disappearance. A 32 percent rise in domestic disappearance to 940,000 tons is forecast for calendar 1975. Not all the increase in domestic disappearance will go for direct human consumption. An increasing proportion is going into cookers for meat meal and for pet food. Many old cows and thin animals delivered to the meat packers are going directly to rendering tanks as they will not return enough to clear the cost of slaughtering.

Export volumes are also expected to be lighter than previously expected. Through July, beef and veal exports were up 65 percent from the same 7 months of 1974. For the calendar year exports are forecast at 725,000 tons, carcass weight basis, or 490,000 tons product weight. This is a 43 percent increase over the 1974 level. Since July, Australian beef and veal shipments to Europe, other than the EC and the USSR, have been higher than previously anticipated. Larger than expected shipments have also been going to Taiwan, Hong Kong, Okinawa, Malaysia, and the Philippines. These countries appear to be taking advantage of the low export prices.

Shipments of beef and veal to the USSR will now be only 35,000 tons instead of the 40,000 metric tons the Meat Board had intended to ship. When it became obvious the original contract could not be filled within the specified time limit, the Board requested an extension, which was declined. No further sales are expected this year.

NEW ZEALAND. Cattle slaughter in New Zealand in the first 10 months of the 1975 season (October–September) totaled approximately 2.0 million head—up 21 percent from the same 10 months the previous season. Steer slaughter in that period rose up nearly 40 percent and heifer slaughter 45 percent. Heavier weights due to a higher proportion of steers in the total mix is expected to bring beef and veal production for the season, up 25 percent to a record 500,000 tons. Record exports totaling 210,000 tons product weight, are also expected in the 1975 season. Through June, approximately 64 percent of the total had been reached.

End of July trade reports indicated that overall feed conditions for livestock in New Zealand were about as expected for that time of year. However, livestock went into the winter season in better condition than had been the case in recent years. Also the feed reserve stocks were quite good and standing up to heavy demand.

Since February, the New Zealand Meat Producers Board has been giving supplementary payments to cattle producers to bring cattle to slaughter. Were it not for these payments certain weights of cows and thin yearlings would

not have returned sufficient money to pay for cartage and killing expenses at the freezing works. The supplementary payments were also designed to bring to market cattle that otherwise would have been held back until October when higher Board payments were to come into effect.

Present schedule prices for steers are 17 cents per pound, dressed, and cows 12 cents per pound. On October 1, the new schedule guaranteed by the New Zealand Meat Board will be 25 cents per pound for steers and 18 cents for cows. New Zealand economists predict an upsurge in marketings when the new schedules come into effect. But already high rates of slaughter for steers and heifers in June and July cast some doubt on these expectations.

New Zealand's recent devaluation of 15 percent is expected to give the country an advantage over Australia in markets where competition in beef has been stiff, as in Japan and the Middle East.

ARGENTINA. Beef production in Argentina in 1975 is estimated to increase 12 percent over the 2.145 million tons produced in 1974. Exports are forecast to drop below the low 1974 volume to an estimated 200,000 tons, carcass weight equivalent, but if exports continue at the current rate, even this level will not be reached. Exports for the first half of the year approximated 60,000 tons (carcass weight equivalent), a sharp decline from the level shipped in the same period of 1975. The falling exports are due in part to a decline in exports of chilled and frozen and cooked-frozen beef to the European Community, and a reduction in the export of canned beef to the United States.

The Government of Argentina has taken steps to aid exports and to aid beef producers. These have included making sales agreements with the USSR and Israel, providing for export rebates, and removing many export taxes. They have also removed consumption limitations and ceilings on domestic cattle prices, which, with the good-to-excellent pasture conditions, have created less pressure to sell and have held prices at or above the former ceiling level.

Strong domestic demand for beef, which is forecast to increase 16 percent in 1975, is substituting to some extent for the reduced exports and is responsible for the stability of steer prices. However, it is not helping the price of lower-quality slaughter animals that are normally exported to the EC as manufacturing beef, or to the United States as canned corned beef.

BRAZIL. Cattle numbers approximate 90 million head in Brazil. Beef production, which was high in 1972 and 1973, dropped 14 percent in 1974 and is forecast to recover only slightly in 1975 to 2.18 million tons. Exports fell 60 percent from those in 1973 to total 54,000 tons on a

product basis in 1974. Shipments in 1975 are not expected to reach this level as exports of frozen beef to the EC are limited and canned beef exports are under strong price pressure in the international market.

However, cattle prices have remained relatively high because in 1974 ranchers were replenishing their herds following the high slaughter years of 1972 and 1973, and in 1975 the Government purchased its price stabilizing stocks for the dry season from the domestic market, instead of importing them. The Government also has used pricing policies and restrictions on slaughter to hold prices at high levels, and this has been aided by a slight increase in domestic consumption.

For the longer range, the Government is emphasizing the expansion of beef raising. It is doing this to counteract the long-term slow decline in beef consumption and to obtain larger supplies for export. While multifaceted, the programs especially emphasize improving pastures and feeding practices to shorten the calf-to-plate and calf-to-calving time periods. This is necessary as, compared to 13 years ago, while the average carcass weight has increased from 190 kilos to 198 kilos, the average carcass yield, the slaughter age, and calving age have remained relatively unchanged at 40-45 percent, 4½ years and 4 years respectively. The Government also plans to improve beef production by coordinating other development activities in the infrastructure, such as transportation (roads and railroads), marketing, and disease eradication.

A recent freeze, which greatly affected the 1975-76 coffee production and certain other crops, caused some death loss in the cattle herds of those areas affected. However, rains, which followed soon after, have alleviated much of the potential damage by reviving pastures.

URUGUAY. While Uruguay's beef exports in 1974 held near the 1973 level despite restrictions in world import markets, exports in 1975 will likely decline from the 100,000 metric ton level of recent years (product basis). Brazil is not planning to repeat its 1974 purchases, the USSR has not concluded an agreement with Uruguay, and the EC continues its low level of imports. Unofficial information through June indicates exports of 21,000 metric tons, product weight.

The low exports are especially worrisome to the Uruguayans as their herds have been building for the past 5 years and are straining the capacity of pastures and forage production. Cattle numbers increased by 17 percent in 1974 and a similar increase can be expected in 1975 unless the heavily stocked pastures result in greater calf loss.

There is also a surplus of fattened cattle available for slaughter, and 100,000 head have been ordered slaughtered and canned for eventual export.

BEEF AND VEAL: CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION, AND IMPORTS FOR UNITED STATES,
EC-9, AND JAPAN 1971 TO DATE--CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT

Country and year	Per capita consumption			Domestic production			Imports 1/			Wholesale prices 2/	
	Index		1971	Index		1971	Quantity		= 100	Index	Cents per kilo
	Quantity	= 100	Quantity	= 100	Kilos	1,000 M.T.	1,000 M.T.		1971	= 100	Index
<u>United States</u>											
1971	53	100	10,182	100	796	100	8	38	107.14	100	
1972	54	102	10,377	102	906	114	9	35	116.62	109	
1973	51	96	9,813	96	916	115	9	33	142.37	133	
1974 3/	54	102	10,658	105	746	94	7	45	144.14	135	
1975 4/	54	102	10,965	108	780	98	7	48	155.00	145	
<u>EC-9</u>											
1971	26	100	6,045	100	629	97	10	30	143.03	100	
1972	25	100	5,504	91	940	146	17	36	186.60	130	
1973	25	96	5,542	92	991	153	18	36	237.94	166	
1974 3/	26	100	6,636	110	300	46	5	12	229.98	161	
1975 4/	26	100	6,835	113	100	15	2	6	280.00	195	
<u>Japan</u>											
1971	3	100	275	100	63	100	23	3	238.89	100	
1972	4	133	295	107	87	138	29	3	280.34	117	
1973	4	133	227	83	194	308	85	7	478.31	200	
1974 3/	3	100	292	105	81	129	44	5	396.39	166	
1975 4/	3	100	300	107	90	143	30	5	500.00	209	

1/ Intra-trade excluded for EC-9 and world total. 2/ U.S., dressed fresh beef, good--600-700 pounds, Chicago; EC-9, Hamburg--wholesale price of bullock and heifers. Japan, fattened Wagyu cattle. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimate.

MEAT PRODUCTION IN MAJOR IMPORTING AREAS
ANNUAL 1971 TO DATE--CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT
[In thousand metric tons]

Item	1971	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Forecast 1975
<u>Beef and veal</u>					
United States.....	10,182	10,377	9,813	10,658	10,965
Canada.....	875	898	897	942	1,045
EC-9.....	6,045	5,504	5,542	6,636	6,700
Japan.....	275	295	227	292	300
Total.....	<u>17,377</u>	<u>17,074</u>	<u>16,479</u>	<u>18,528</u>	<u>19,010</u>
<u>Pork</u>					
United States.....	6,710	6,187	5,705	6,163	5,060
Canada.....	685	632	617	611	535
EC-9.....	7,566	7,623	7,612	7,884	7,780
Japan.....	750	769	842	957	870
Total.....	<u>15,711</u>	<u>15,211</u>	<u>14,855</u>	<u>15,615</u>	<u>14,245</u>
<u>Mutton and lamb</u>					
United States.....	252	246	233	213	180
Canada.....	9	9	10	8	10
EC-9.....	490	476	484	497	500
Japan.....	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	<u>752</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>728</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>691</u>
<u>Poultry</u>					
United States.....	4,689	4,926	4,871	4,938	4,795
Canada.....	434	445	473	470	430
EC-9.....	2,719	2,954	3,188	3,168	3,145
Japan.....	537	621	699	744	735
Total.....	<u>8,379</u>	<u>8,946</u>	<u>9,231</u>	<u>9,320</u>	<u>9,105</u>
<u>Total meat</u>					
United States.....	21,833	21,736	20,622	21,972	21,000
Canada.....	2,003	1,984	1,997	2,031	2,020
EC-9.....	16,820	16,557	16,826	18,185	18,125
Japan.....	1,563	1,686	1,769	1,994	1,886
Total.....	<u>42,219</u>	<u>41,963</u>	<u>41,214</u>	<u>44,182</u>	<u>43,051</u>

NET MEAT IMPORTS IN MAJOR IMPORTING AREAS
ANNUAL 1971 TO DATE--CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT
/In thousand metric tons/

Item	1971	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Forecast 1975
<u>Beef and veal</u>					
United States.....	772	877	875	718	760
Canada.....	27	57	63	56	55
EC-9 1/.....	466	854	905	150	0
Japan.....	63	87	194	81	90
Total.....	<u>1,328</u>	<u>1,875</u>	<u>2,037</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>905</u>
<u>Pork</u>					
United States.....	175	182	155	166	100
Canada.....	-32	-31	-32	-5	0
EC-9 1/.....	-147	17	-12	0	0
Japan.....	30	76	153	46	165
Total.....	<u>24</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>265</u>
<u>Mutton and lamb</u>					
United States.....	46	67	23	10	10
Canada.....	30	48	35	17	15
EC-9 1/.....	367	378	311	200	200
Japan.....	182	212	187	126	140
Total.....	<u>625</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>365</u>
<u>Poultry</u>					
United States.....	-105	-114	-118	-127	-115
Canada.....	-5	5	6	1	10
EC-9 1/.....	-64	-64	-69	-81	-65
Japan.....	26	29	25	23	30
Total.....	<u>-148</u>	<u>-144</u>	<u>-156</u>	<u>-184</u>	<u>-140</u>
<u>Total meat</u>					
United States.....	888	1,012	935	767	755
Canada.....	20	79	72	69	80
EC-9 1/.....	620	1,185	1,135	269	135
Japan.....	301	404	559	276	425
Total.....	<u>1,829</u>	<u>2,680</u>	<u>2,701</u>	<u>1,381</u>	<u>1,395</u>

1/ Excludes intra-trade.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF BEEF BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES

ANNUAL 1971 TO DATE

In thousand metric tons--carcass weight equivalent

Item	1971	1972	1973	Estimate 1974	Forecast 1975
<u>Production</u>					
P.L. 88-482 countries 1/					
Australia.....	1,077	1,276	1,496	1,258	1,715
New Zealand 2/.....	392	411	449	401	500
Central America.....	304	327	322	331	320
Mexico.....	581	592	744	844	895
Subtotal.....	<u>2,354</u>	<u>2,606</u>	<u>3,011</u>	<u>2,834</u>	<u>3,430</u>
<u>Other</u>					
Argentina.....	2,001	2,191	2,152	2,145	2,415
Brazil.....	1,825	2,020	2,450	2,100	2,180
Uruguay.....	270	290	256	250	270
Yugoslavia.....	298	260	318	352	370
Subtotal.....	<u>4,394</u>	<u>4,761</u>	<u>5,176</u>	<u>4,847</u>	<u>5,235</u>
Total.....	<u>6,748</u>	<u>7,367</u>	<u>8,187</u>	<u>7,681</u>	<u>8,665</u>
<u>Exports</u>					
P.L. 88-482 countries 1/					
Australia 3/.....	535	744	939	505	725
New Zealand 3/.....	265	279	316	267	315
Central America.....	111	138	131	115	100
Mexico.....	49	58	41	21	20
Subtotal.....	<u>960</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>1,427</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>1,160</u>
<u>Other</u>					
Argentina.....	457	693	551	289	150
Brazil.....	158	228	134	54	50
Uruguay.....	86	146	102	104	60
Yugoslavia.....	55	56	70	35	30
Subtotal.....	<u>756</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>290</u>
Total.....	<u>1,716</u>	<u>2,342</u>	<u>2,284</u>	<u>1,390</u>	<u>1,450</u>

1/ Excludes Canada and Ireland. 2/ Year ending September. 3/ Year ending October.

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